DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 285 788 SO 018 009

AUTHOR Sable, Martin H.
TITLE Government Agencies, Research Libraries, and Archival Sources in Urban Studies.
PUB DATE [87]
NOTE 16p.; For related document, see SO 018 010.
PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agency Role; Archives; Foreign Countries; *Government Role; Library Collections; Organizations (Groups); *Public Agencies; *Research Libraries; Social Science Research; *Special Libraries; *Urban Studies
IDENTIFIERS Canada; Canadian Government

ABSTRACT

All levels of government influence urban studies because of legal jurisdictions and control of funding sources. Selected U.S. and Canadian federal level agencies and organizations are described in terms of their activities and involvement in urban affairs and their assistance, through grants and programs, to urban studies. Use of "The Municipal Yearbook" and "The Book of States" is recommended for identifying and obtaining current data from associations concerned with the management and supervision of municipal and county activities. The most complete source for locating urban studies materials in libraries and archives is "The Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers," and examples of its utilization in locating special urban studies libraries in Canada are provided. Research level sources for locating both primary and secondary U.S. materials in libraries and archives concerning urban studies and related subjects are described. (JHP)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED285788

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, RESEARCH LIBRARIES, AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES IN URBAN STUDIES

Martin H. Sable, Professor
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

(Note. Please reply as follows:)

Martin H. Sable
4518 N. Larkin Street
Milwaukee, WI 53211

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Martin H. Sable
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

SO018009

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, RESEARCH LIBRARIES,
AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES IN URBAN STUDIES

The impact of government agencies, whether at the federal, county, state or local levels, is "a given" in all areas subsumed under the term urban studies; in addition to legal jurisdiction, sources of funding are controlled by government agencies, for all activities in disciplinary and inter-disciplinary fields ranging from Urban Architecture and Planning, Economics (including urban industry and commerce, transportation and communications, employment and statistics), Municipal Finance, Government and Law, to the myriad subfields within Sociology and Social Welfare, such as urban communications and community development, crime and juvenile delinquency, education, housing, public health and rural-urban migration. It is, hence, a service to the field to cite those agencies, organizations and associations at the various levels of government, which impinge upon and influence urban studies. For the same reason, and following the first two sections on these entities, sources are suggested for locating information of all types (including primary sources) in libraries and archives. For urban studies professionals and researchers arrayed throughout a variety of fields and specialties, the following information, often hard to come by, is presented as a service.

I. Government Agencies - Federal Level

Located at 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is the major United States Government agency responsible for programs concerned with housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and for improving and developing communities nationwide. In achieving its primary purpose of aiding in the sound development of these communities, HUD administers mortgage insurance programs which help families to become

home-owners; a rental subsidy program for lower income families who otherwise could not afford decent housing; anti-discrimination in housing activities; and programs which aid in neighborhood rehabilitation and preservation of urban centers from blight and decay. HUD also protects home buyers in the housing marketplace, and it fosters programs stimulating and guiding the housing industry to provide not only housing but a suitable living environment, i.e., a "quality of life" goal.

Established under the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of September 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 42 U.S.C. 3531-3537), HUD in addition, assists the President in gaining maximum coordination of the various federal-government activities having a major effect on urban community, suburban, or metropolitan development. It is also charged with: encouraging the solution of problems of housing and community development at the state, county and local levels and through promoting interstate, regional and metropolitan cooperation; and from encouraging maximum contributions originating in vigorous private homebuilding and mortgage-lending, to housing, community development and the national economy; and providing for full and appropriate consideration, at the federal level, of the needs and interests of communities nationwide and of the populations resident in each.

HUD's revolving fund, in encouraging development of well-planned, diversified, and economically sound new communities, provides a variety of financial and technical aid to developers of approved new communities undertaken in central cities as well as in metropolitan suburbs as well as in rural areas. Community development programs are achieved through Community Development Block Grants, awarded to communities so entitled, in order to foster a wide range of activities looking toward revitalization of neighborhoods, economic development and provision of improved community facilities and

services. "Entitled communities" are those with a population larger than 50,000, central cities, and counties of over 200,000 population. The ultimate aim of the programs consists in developing viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities mainly for low and moderate-income residents. Specific activities include housing demolition and rehabilitation, school conversion, water and sewer facilities and street and neighborhood center construction. Rehabilitation loans, urban homesteading, and private home-market financing all come under HUD's aegis. HUD is perhaps the most active federal agency, obviously due to the paramount significance of housing of a quality mature, within urban areas.

Within the Department of Transportation, there is an Urban Mass Transportation Administration, authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. It carries out multiple missions: it assists in developing improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques and methods; it encourages the planning and establishment of nationwide urban mass transportation systems where cost-effective; it assists state and local governments to finance such systems; and it encourages private-sector involvement. During the 1984 fiscal year, Block Grant Programs were authorized for capital, planning and operating assistance. In addition discretionary capital assistance grants and loans, as well as advance land-acquisition loans (to finance land purchases for future use on urban mass transportation systems) are available.

Urban areas with populations of 200,000 or more may receive funds when they are jointly designated as recipients by the state Governor, local officials and public transit operators. The Governor acts as recipient for urban areas of populations between 50,000 and 200,000. Funds are requested

through the programming of projects in the annual element of the Transportation Improvement Program, which is endorsed by the Metropolitan Planning Organization, which submits it to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for approval. The Administration also conducts a comprehensive program of research, development and demonstration, and it focuses on the specific areas of bus, para-transit and rail technology, new systems and automation, safety and product qualification, socioeconomic factors, service and methods demonstrations, planning methodology, policy development, program evaluation, and management techniques and methods. The Urban Mass Transportation Administration maintains regional offices in Cambridge, MA, New York City, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Fort Worth, Kansas City, MO, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

The Administration awards grants to universities and private non-private institutions for research on problems in its specialty, and for giving training to students and working professionals in the field of urban transportation analysis, planning, engineering, and operations. It encourages and supports university research and training that is responsive to federal, state and local transportation concerns, and advances the understanding and resolution of critical transportation problems facing cities. In addition, it makes grants to government agencies and to operators of public transportation services, and fellowships for personnel employed in managerial, technical and professional positions in the public transportation field. Grants are also made to governmental agencies, which by policy, are awarded up to 80% of the cost of planning, programming, engineering and designing urban mass transportation projects, and for the enhancement of the design and operation of transit systems. The Urban Mass Transportation Administration is located at 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590.

The Canadian-Government counterpart of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration is the Urban Transportation Development Corporation, also known as Metro Canada Limited, with headquarters at 2 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto M4V 1L7. Representatives of Canadian business and industrial firms, receiving their orders from the Legislature of Ontario, operate the agency as a publicly-owned entity, which designs, develops and distributes urban transportation equipment and systems. Operating as a commercial venture to improve in-use transportation equipment and introduce new systems, the agency operates testing programs at its Transit Development Center, located outside of Kingston, Ontario. Holding contracts for the provision of advanced transportation technology and convention railway transportation systems and products from both the United States and Canada, the Center is the only one of its type dedicated to developing and testing transportation systems and components in North America.

In addition to this federal agency, each of the Canadian provinces has a Department of Urban or Municipal Affairs (in British Columbia it is a Ministry rather than Department, in Ontario it is known as Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, while Prince Edward Island has a Department of Community and Cultural Affairs).

The United States Department of Education (400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202), is directly involved in urban matters, this time in education. Specifically, with respect to elementary, secondary and bilingual education, the Department formulates policy for, directs, and coordinates the activities relating to pre-school, elementary and secondary education. Included are grant programs to state education agencies and to local school districts for Indian and migrant education, programs of financial and technical assistance to school districts meeting special needs concerning the

elimination of racial segregation and discrimination, and grants for the education of neglected and delinquent students. In like manner, the Director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority-Languages Affairs insures access to equal educational opportunity, and aims to improve the quality of programs for limited English-proficiency urban populations, by support of programs, activities, and management initiatives that meet the special educational needs of such groups. The Office also provides aid for the development, adoption and implementation of plans for desegregating public schools.

Within the Department, there is an Assistant Secretary of Postsecondary Education who formulates policy, directs and coordinates programs to aid colleges, universities and technical schools. Programs include assistance to such institutions and to their students through improving and expanding education resources for international studies, grants to improve instruction in crucial academic subjects, and construction assistance for facilities. The Assistant Secretary also administers the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants, Grants to states for State Student Incentives, Direct Loans to Students, Work-Study, Cooperative Education, Insured Loans to Students in Health Professions, and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. The Department maintains branch offices in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Kansas City, MO, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

Little known, but of transcendent significance for the continued existence of museums (which are common to urban areas), is the Institute of Museum Services (Room 510, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506), an independent grant-making agency established by Congress in 1976 to aid museums in maintaining, increasing and improving their services to the public. The Institute awards grants competitively to support the efforts of

museums to preserve the nation's historic, scientific and cultural heritage; to maintain and expand their educational role; and to ease the financial burden of museums resulting from their increased use by the public. All types of museums receive grants: art, history, natural history, science and technology museums, historic houses, zoos and aquariums, botanical gardens and arboretums, nature centers, planetariums, and specialized museums.

Because of the pollution (whether of noise, radiation, poisonous materials, solid waste, of water or air) emitted by manufacturing and other industries located within urban areas, the Environmental Protection Agency (Fourth and "M" Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20460) is directly involved in urban life. Proof of this is the fact that it maintains branch offices in the same cities as those selected for branches by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, mentioned previously. The Agency aims to protect and enhance the environment now and for future Americans. Its mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, noise, radiation and toxic substances. Its mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with state and local governments. (In sum, EPA's assignment is to serve as the public's advocate for a livable environment. Administrators at EPA's regional offices, representing the Agency's commitment to developing local programs for pollution abatement, maintain contacts and relationships with other federal, as well as with state, interstate and local agencies, industry, colleges and universities, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions, the national program objectives established by EPA. They develop, propose and implement an approved regional program for comprehensive and integrated environmental protection activities.

EPA's Office of Research and Development is responsible for a national research program of pollution control. Close coordination of its research programs aims at yielding a synthesis of knowledge from the biological, physical and social sciences which can be interpreted in terms of total human and environmental needs (i.e., optimum quality of life).

The Council on Environmental Quality (722 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20006), established in 1969, consists of three members appointed by the President (upon the Senate's advice and consent). The President designates one member as chair, and the Council itself is located within the Executive Office of the President. Its duties include developing and recommending to the President national policies promoting the quality of the environment. In furthering its duties, the Council continually analyses changes and trends in the nation's environment; reviews and evaluates federal programs to determine their contributions to sound environmental policy; conducts study and research on ecological systems and environmental quality; and aids the President in preparing the annual report to the Congress on environmental quality.

II. Sources for Locating County and Municipal Management Associations

There are any number of associations of professionals concerned with the management and supervision of municipal and county activities, from which significant and current data may be obtained, within their respective specialities. Some of these associations and organizations issue periodicals quarterly or annually; others publish books and pamphlets. In order to identify such entities, located in the United States and Canada, one should consult Section "E" of the annually-published reference book entitled The Municipal Yearbook (Chicago and Washington: International City Management Association). In Section "E", one may locate names and addresses (and the

name of the manager/executive director) for the following nine categories of associations:

state municipal leagues;

state agencies for community affairs;

state and provincial (i.e., Canadian) municipal management associations;

state associations of counties;

directors of councils of governments recognized by the International City Management Association;

county officials in all counties of the United States;

municipal officials in all U.S. cities of over 2,500 population;

provincial and territorial associations and unions in Canada; and

provincial and territorial agencies for local affairs in Canada.

Additional organizations (giving names, addresses and telephone numbers, but not names of officers) may be located in The Book of the States (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments), issued annually, by consulting the section entitled "Selected Organizations Serving State and Local Government Officials."

III. Sources for Locating Urban Studies Materials in Libraries and Archives

The most in-depth and all-encompassing listing of libraries of a specialized nature, located in the United States and Canada, is the Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, published periodically by the Gale Research Company, Detroit, Michigan. Not only does this source, in five volumes, cover almost every conceivable field of knowledge for libraries, information and documentation centers, but in addition it treats interdisciplinary fields of knowledge, a vital fact for urban studies specialists. Irrespective of discipline/interdisciplinary area/applied field, for each entry (i.e., specialized library or information center), the following information is presented: name, address and telephone number;

sponsor organization; information specialty; name of those in charge and other staff members; holdings (that is, numbers of books, periodicals, manuscripts, AV materials, etc.); special collections; publications; catalogs and indexes it has published; and services offered such as interlibrary loans, photocopying, etc. Those interested in urban studies will discover this information for well over 200 specialized libraries and information centers operated under the auspices of firms, government agencies, groups and universities, by consulting volume 4 of this work, entitled Social Sciences and Humanities Libraries. Within volume 4, please consult section 10, "Urban/Regional Planning Libraries." Typical of data found in this source are those below on Canadian libraries.

Special Libraries in Canada

The Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research, Comité Intergouvernemental de Recherches Urbaines et Régionales, located at 123 Edward Street, Toronto M5G 1E2, operates an Information Exchange Service, dealing with housing, building, municipal affairs, rural and regional development, the environment and transportation. It has over 9,000 documents, including those of the European Economic Commission, and it subscribes to over 250 journals, and also maintains its own database. The Service issues a quarterly entitled Interaction, and a semi-annual Calendar. It should be noted, however, that its services are restricted to Canadian Government personnel.

At the Urban Documentation Center of McMaster University (1280 Main Street, West, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1), there are more than 18,000 documents and 250 subject files of newspaper clippings, as well as working papers, reports, reprints and bibliographies from Canadian, European and United States universities. These materials deal with economic and social matters, the

environment, regional planning and development, and urban affairs including transportation. Founded in 1968, the Center issues a monthly announcement bulletin of its recent acquisitions. Contrary to the previous source, this Center's services are available to the general public.

Established in 1969, the Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Winnipeg is located at 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3B 2E9, serving the University as a vital research arm and devoting itself simultaneously to the Winnipeg metropolitan area as a community resource. Its aims include stimulating, fostering and undertaking independent, multidisciplinary research on a broad spectrum of urban affairs topics and allied issues; engaging in the teaching of courses through its undergraduate urban studies programs, as well as in workshops, seminars and conferences; and involving itself in community outreach activities. As a basic backstop and support of its programs and activities, the Institute maintains and operates a library containing reference and textual works, pamphlets, government documents, conference proceedings, and a large subscription list of journals in Urban Studies and allied area. Its publications include the Urban History Review, issued thrice yearly, and a quarterly Newsletter.

Finally, at the Université de Montreal (C. P. 6128, Succursale A., Montreal, P.Q. H3C 3J7), there is an Aménagement-Bibliothèque. Established in 1964, this Library, specializing in architecture, city planning, design, and urban affairs, contains over 50,000 books, well over 30,000 slides, some 400 microforms, and subscribes to over 650 journals, as well as to computerized databases. It published a monthly acquisitions listing, and its services are available to the public; these include interlibrary loans and photocopies.

American Sources

For the purpose of identifying primary source materials, the Library of Congress has identified, for researchers in a vast myriad of fields, descriptions and archival locations of such materials; urban studies and its component subfields are also covered. The source is entitled Library of Congress Catalog : National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-61, Based on Reports From American Repositories of Manuscripts, published in 1962 by Edwards Publishers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. However, beginning with the 1963-1964 edition, the Library of Congress assumed responsibility for publication, and it has been issued annually since then. Materials are located (as stated, locations are identified, materials are described not only for specific type of source material such as diaries, papers, correspondence between specific persons, news clippings, etc.), but in addition, they are described for time period, and shelf space occupied, as well as carton numbers, where appropriate. In addition to the National Archives, one might be directed, for example, to the Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, located at the Walter P. Reuther Library of Wayne State University in Detroit. The provenance of the materials typically is stated, as well as any restrictions with respect to access by potential users. In utilizing this source, researchers should seek entries under the following subject headings: city planning; cities and towns; transportation; civic improvement; municipal government; streets; suburbs; towns and township records; U.S. President's Task Force on Model Cities; urbanization; headings beginning with the word urban, such as urban affairs, urban development, urban education, urban life, urban problems, and urban renewal.

Contrary to popular belief, and as attested to by reference and research librarians, much information, perhaps due to its nature or because of the

"format in which it is housed," cannot be found either in printed reference books or extracted from computerized data bases. The researcher must therefore, irrespective of field, be aware of the "organizations in the field," a term which subsumes government agencies, as described at the beginning. He/she likewise must bear in mind the fact that specialized libraries and information centers, as well as archives need to be consulted whenever appropriate, especially when the university library cannot be of assistance, and/or in the instance in which primary materials must be utilized.

NOTES

1. United States Government Manual. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935- (annual).

2. Book of the States. Chicago and Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 1935 - (biennial).

3. Municipal Year Book. Chicago and Washington: International City Management Association, 1934- (annual).

4. Library of Congress Catalogs: National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961, Based on Reports From American Repositories of Manuscripts. Ann Arbor, MI: Edwards Publishers, 1962, 1, 061p.

   ____ _____, 1963-1964. Washington: Library of Congress, 1965, 500p. (Beginning with the 1963-64 issue, it appears annually).

5. Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. 9th edition. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1985, 5 volumes.

6. Canadian Almanac and Directory. Toronto: Copp, Clark Pitman, Ltd., 1986 (variously paged).

7. Corpus Almanac and Canadian Sourcebook. Don Mills, Ontario: Southam Communications, Ltd., 1985, 2v.